WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1853. THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Our Democratic neighbor, the Union, opens its eyes in apparent astonishment that our remarks of Monday should convey the idea of satisfaction at the explosion of its party in New York. Now, in strange as it may appear, we have no sort of objection to witnessing-indeed, should feel great satisfaction in witnessing-a similar result in every wish every happiness and all success, save the control of public affairs. As that control could, we think, be placed in safer hands-we will not say honester or purer-nothing would afford us more enjoyments of private life.

Our allusion to the satisfaction with which Southern Whigs and Democrats would view the result of the election in New York had no reference to what the Union denominates "a triumph of Sewardism," but, as the Union well knew, and our language plainly indicated, to the triumph of the compromise servative Democrats over their Freesoil adversaries. Simply as a Democratic quarrel we cared little which wing triumphed or which was beaten. It was that we rejoiced at-not that the adherents of the Administration were vanquished. It was as a demonstration of the sound and correct feelings in that great State as regards Southern rights and the Union that we rejoiced at the triumph of the Hards, especially when that triumph at the same time illustrations, was delivered by Joun R. Edmunds, Esq., placed the Whigs in power.

should be, and we have no doubt will be, a matter of unmixed satisfaction to the entire South, without distinction of parties. They see in it the defeat of those in the North who are inimical to the most skill, but, above all, at the brilliant assemblage of Virvital of Southern interests.

## DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to a public call, a meeting took place 'nition of the same by a Democratic Administra-\*tion," "to congratulate the sturdy National De. and Madame Sontag, the great vocalist, who gave \$100 mocracy of New York on their recent sturdy and triumphant vindication of the purity and honesty of their principles." The Sentinel of yesterday was given to the colored ploughman (a slave) and half published the proceedings of the meeting, filling to the owner of the plough and team. nearly two columns of that journal. We notice it only so far as to inform our readers of the occurrence as a local incident; and finding in three of the Baltimore papers of yesterday the annexed account of the meeting, we presume it to be substantially thought, and was couched in felicitous language. It excorrect, and select it for its brevity :

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. - The meeting of the Adamantine Democrats to congratulate the Hards upon the result | State at the next meeting. of the late election in New York took place at Copp's Safoon to-night. CHARLES S. WALLACH Was appointed President, with fifteen vice presidents and the usual number of secretaries. Cornelius W. Wendell offered a series of gratitude of his countrymen. resolutions declaring that the nomination and election of Mr. Pierce was in consequence of his unmistakeable national antecedents and known opposition to the conduct and pinions of those who opposed Cass in 1848: that the night the ordinary society business was transacted, and Total area of the United States and their ter-Baltimore platform was not a general amnesty to such ; that the attempts of the Departments to crush the National Democracy in New York deserve the immediate attention and correction of the President; congratulating the New Yorkers on their signal victory over Freesoilism, deprecating the recent attacks on Dickinson, &c.

The resolutions having been read, D. S. Ratcliffe took the stand and made an able speech against the resolutions, charging on the movers of the meeting hostility to the President and a design to sink the Administration. This created great excitement, amid which Wendell replied. He said be was instrumental in calling this meeting, and asked if the President had carried out the principles of the Democratic party. [Loud cries of "yes" and "no;" much excitement; three cheers for Dickinson &c.

Mr. Overton, after the turmoil had subsided, was called out and briefly stated that the great question was not opposition to the Administration, but whether Freesoilism should be an element in the Democratic party.

The question on the resolutions was called for, when Mr. Ratcliffe reminded gentlemen that this was an attack on the Administration. Wendell denied it, when much excitement followed, parties almost coming to blows.

Somebody moved an indefinite postponement of the re solutions. Another wanted to offer a substitute. Before the question was distinctly put, Wm. H. Thomas, Deputy Collector for this port, sprang upon the platform and moved an adjournment, prior to which he proposed three cheers for the Administration, which were given. Wallach, the chairman, then struck Thomas, knocking him from the platform, when a general melce ensued, lasting some time, but ending in nothing serious. The meeting was, of course, effectually broken up.

the allegations that his Government contemplated any such proceedings with regard to Cuba as have been attri- himself, wife, and children as life members of the society, buted to it. The denial was really unnecessary. No as also his two sons, living in other States, and their sensible man believed the statement.

[ New York Commercial Advertiser. The Washington Union, which was the first journal, we believe, that gave currency to the story, and weight which that position gives to its statements regarding international matters.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS .- The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, taking into consideration the great advantages which may reasonably be expected to flow from periodical meetings of persons representing the planting interests of the slaveholding States, invite the cultivators of the soil in every section and district of the same to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it.

There appears to be a movement in prospect of contesting the eligibility of Mr. PRICE, the newly-elected Governor of New Jersey, on the ground that he has not been a resident of the State for seven years preceding the election, as the constitution requires. The Trenton State Gazette savs :

" Rodman M. Price has unquestionably received a majority of the votes cast, but the constitution of the State yet stands betwirt him and the gubernatorial chair. His claims are to be contested before another tribunal, and we have an abiding faith that he will be declared inVIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

From all we hear this must have been the most nteresting event in the history of Virginia during the present century, far transcending in grandeur and practical importance any gathering of the peo-ple ever witnessed in Richmond for any purpose. A friend who was present has thrown together some of the principal incidents, which we deem still in season for such of our readers as have not seen a minute description from other sources:

The city of Richmond, with a liberality well requited y the farmers of the State, appropriated ten thousand dollars for enclosing the grounds and erecting tents, stalls, and other fixtures; and a beautiful public square order to prevent any further surprise on the part of of ten acres, west of the city, was prepared with every our neighbor on this head, we beg to state that, convenience which experience and good taste could suggest. A large pavilion for an assemblage of the people, (under which the State Armory Band gave fine music at proper intervals,) tents for the officers, and for the exhibition of articles of handicraft, were conspicuous, with State in the Union. To our neighbor and the dis- flags and streamers floating in the breeze. The sight as tinguished gentlemen who weekly or daily assem- you approached the grounds was exhilarating and pleable on affairs of State at the "White House" we sant in the highest degree; and the interior arrangements for the horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and for the dis- of our progress, has proved a useless expenditure. play of agricultural and mechanical implements, were the

theme of universal praise. On the first day (Tuesday, November 1) only the officers and members of the society were admitted within pleasure than to see them gracefully restored to the the enclosure, but these were legion. The various com- sess, that of a statistical history, rather than origid and mittees were arranged and every thing adjusted for the general gathering of the people. On Wednesday the gates will occupy between seventy-five and one hundred pages. were thrown open, and not less than twenty thousand of We transfer to our columns a portion of the mest valuathe best population of the State were admitted. Every ble and interesting matter to be found in this ntroducbody was not merely gratified, but astonished, as well at tion to the tables. The Superintendent has preared and the immense concourse as at the extraordinary display of included in this division a useful abstract of the results the agricultural and mechanical resources of the State. The projectors of the enterprise, and their indefatigable agents, felt that here was a scene worthy of admiration, and that their triumph was complete. Each one felt that Virginia was emphatically "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," and that every son and daughter of the ence, and will greatly abridge the labors of Congress the triumph of the friends of the South and the Union good old Mother of States might hold up their heads and when hereafter called upon to amend or add to existing exult in the proud consciousness that they inherited a laws. goodly and a prosperous land-a country already teeming with the rich products of the soil, and capable of producing, under a genial climate, every thing necessary to the physical or intellectual wants of man.

The annual Address, full of striking facts and practical of Halifax county, a gentleman distinguished as a lawver. It is in this view of the subject that the result a legislator, and an agriculturist, but now devoting himself to the latter pursuit. Gen. Scorr and ex-President Tyler were each called out, and made appropriate responses, expressing their gratified surprise at so impos ing a display of the trophies of Virginia's industry and ginia's "fair women and brave men."

It would be vain to attempt a description of the scene so as to convey to the reader a proper conception of the many objects of attraction.

On Thursday the crowd was scarcely diminished, whilst in this city on Monday night of those Democrats of thousands were outside witnessing the ploughing match. the District "opposed to Freesoilism or any recog- Among the spectators of this portion of the entertainment were ex-President Tyles, the Hon. W. C. RIVES, as a premium to the successful plough. And here an incident may be mentioned which will serve to show the generous character of Southern men: Half the premium

On Friday the exhibition was brought to a close by the award of premiums, and these were by no means few nor small, and the Valedictory Address was pronounced by ex-President TYLER, in his usual glowing and animated style of delivery. The address evinced sound cited the pride and zeal of all present, and prepared them for a still more energetic display of the resources of the

It should not be omitted to state that EDMUND RUFFIX. Esq., the veteran agricultural writer, was present, and was made prominent as a patriarch pioneer, deserving the

But the most enthusiastic portion of the performances was exhibited in the nightly meetings of the Agricultural Society during the week at Metropolitan Hall. The first monopoly of the guano trade. The committee, it seems, had waited on the President of the United States to request the opening of negotiations with the Government of he would give the subject his early and earnest attention On the second night a proposition was introduced by

LEWIS E. HARVIE, Esq., of Amelia, to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be invested in State stocks, as a permanent endowment of the society. This was responded to in the most enthusiastic terms, various gentlemen putting down themselves and their whole families, to the third generation, as life members of the society, and others pledging their respective counties for from \$500 to \$1,000. The meeting was protracted to the hour of twelve, and before adjourning the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars had been

The same scenes were enacted on Thursday and Fri day nights, and the enthusiasm was kept up in a practical manner, until unwards of sixty thousand dollars were subscribed! A suggestion that the Legislature should be called upon for a subscription was promptly put down, several members declaring that the farmers of Virginia, now that their spirit was aroused, needed no help of that kind, but would rely upon themselves; yet, during the proceedings, it was found that professional men, mechanics, and merchants, all claimed the right to aid in putting Virginia agriculture upon a firm and enduring basis. A wag declared that, so far from asking Legislative help, the society was now ready to shave the State debt!

Eloquent speeches were made at intervals by Wil-LOUGHBY NEWTON, B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, T. L. PRESTON WM. C. RIVES, and other eminent gentlemen; and Mr. RIVES remarked that he had witnessed many agricultural exhibitions in Europe and America, but none superior to CUBAN ATEICANIZATION .- The telegraph reports that this in all that evinced eminent capacity and resources for Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has formally denied | constituting a great State. Indeed, so warmed up did he become with the prospect before him that he entered families. Mr. T. L. PRESTON, of Washington county, not only made a liberal subscription on his-own account, but pledged three other counties than his own for \$500 each. Here was practical enthusiasm, upon a subject which had hitherto excited but little general interest, an enthusiasm by its intimate relation to the Administration im- which enlisted both the heart and the judgment; for the parted consequence to it, has itself virtually aban- experience of members, as detailed to the society, proved periods since 1701: doned it. We regret that the Union is not impress- such successful results in farming, by the use of guano, ed with a better appreciation of its position, and the marl, and other fertilizers, as astonished and gratified all

who listened to the recital. Altogether it was a proud occasion for Virginia. She was exhibited in her best proportions-physical, moral, and intellectual; and whilst to a distant reader some of the scenes described may appear like exaggeration, all who were present will concur in the sentiment that a new era has dawned upon the Old Commonwealth; and that hereafter, as in days gone by, she can stand forth amongsther sisters with the consciousness that she possesses a goodly heritage, to which she may with confidence invite back her wandering sons and daughters. Hercafter "the gress of the valuable statistics on manufactures and the hand of the diligent shall bear rule," and none " but the returns of deaths, and recommends that authority be reslothful shall be under tribute."

NEWS FROM LIEUT. WHIPPLE. -The Weston (Mo.) Re porter contains a letter from Captain Kirches, dated Las Vegas, (N. M.) Sept. 29th, which says:

" Lieut. Whipple arrived at Auton Chicot on the 26th. He gives most excellent accounts of the location of the portion of country which he has travelled over, and expresses himself very freely in favor of the route which he has surveyed. He says that if he finds the remainder of the route as good as the portion he has travelled over, the road will be built on this (the middle) route. His party was in excellent health, and had no bad luck what-

Lieut. WHIPPLE is the chief of the party of engineers appointed to survey the route for a road from Fort Smith to the Pacific.

COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS OF 1850.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRES. The final Report upon the Seventh Census is nowpass. ng through the press. It will be the most important statistical work ever published in the United States produce it has required the unbounded means of the Govrnment, the ability and zeal of two gentlemen as ep intendents of the work enjoying the highest rer tat for skill in the collection and preparation of statist &, and the labors of a multitude of intelligent subording

ing three years and a half. The work will be entitled "Statistics of the Uni States," and has been prepared in conformity with the act of Congress directing the method of publishing the Census Tables. It will consist of a single volume twelve hundred pages, and will be ready for distribution at the opening of the next session of Congress. The form adopted is quarto, in which respect the work will possess an advantage over any other document of the same class published by the Government. All former ours have been thrown together in a shape so inconvenient as to preclude their general use, and the money expended, with the object of multiplying those valuable

We are glad to see that Mr. Ds Bow has a niled himself of one clause of the act prescribing the gaeral plan of his labors to illustrate his work with note and commentaries, which give it the character it ought to poswearisome array of figures. This portion of is report of all the censuses from 1790 to 1850. He has also given the forms and schedules adopted for collecting and condensing information in each census, together with a complete view of legislation on the subject since the founds tion of the Government. This will be valuable for refer

The cost of taking and printing the different censuses

1790 has been as fo	ollows:/
1790	\$44,877 28
1800	66,109 04
1810	178,444 67
1820	
1830	
1840	832,870 95
1850#	1,318,027 52
	1000 1 lost of the

\* To 30th of September, 1853, and exclusive of the penses incurred for final printing and binding.

Following these statements is a digest of all the circulars and instructions issued from the State Department and from the Superintendents of Census to the Marshals engaged in taking the Census, and the persons employed in compiling the returns. The utility of this digest is

We then have a well-prepared description of the "Euopean Census System," showing at what times and in that manier the population and statistics of the different countries of that continent are obtained.

From the introductory details, relating more especially to the Census of the United States for 1850, we extract the following statements:

TABLE II. The following table was prepared for the Cersus Office by Col. J. J. ABERT, of the Topographical

Territorial Extent of the United States.

Area of the Atlantic Slope proper..... Area of the Atlantic Slope including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Missis-

sippi..... Area of the Atlantic Slope including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico east of the Missis-regions whose waters fall into the

This estimate of Col. ABERT has some claims to authenticity which cannot be urged for those more commonly used; but we observe that in a subsequent part of Peru in reference thereto, and were informed by him that the introduction the aggregate area of the Union, given by States and Territories, is 3,306,000 square miles. The latter amount is the result of an examination of various official reports from the Land Office, Congress, and the State Department. The statement given in the Census Report (1852) of the territory of the United States is 3,230,572 square miles.

Mr. DE Bow remarks upon the foregoing table as fol lows: "The torritorial extent of the republic is therefore nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France; Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together; one-and-a-half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states, and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000

The area of all the States of Europe is given as 3,684,832 square miles. The areas of the different coun-

rre	es on this continent are given as follows:	
	Squ	are Mile
	United States detailed estimate	306,865
	British America3,	050,398
	Mexico1	038,884
		208,551
	Russian America	394,000
	Danish America (Greenland)	380,000
		-

Total area of North America ... 8,373,648 The shore line of the United States, as furnished by

the Coast Sur	ast Survey Office, is as follows:						
	Maine shore, including bays, sounds, &c.	Islands.	Rivers to head of tide.	Tôtal.	Ocean line in steps of ten miles		
Atlantic coast Pacificdo Gulfdo	6,861 2,281 3,467	6,328 702 2,217	6,655 712 3,846	19,844 3,695 9,530	2,059 1,405 1,643		
	12,609	9,247	11,213	33,069	5,107		

Estimated population of the United States at certain 1,058,000

1775 (including 500,000 slaves)... ...2.803.000 [Here follows, in the Courier and Enquirer, a classi ed table of the population of the United States, show ing the number of white and colored persons and slaves, ogether with the number of square miles contained within the area of each State, and remarks showing the date when each adopted the Federal Constitution or was admitted into the Union; all of which has been hereto-

In the letter communicating his report to Congres Mr. DE Bow refers to the rejection by the last act of Conquested for a full compilation of the tables on those subects. It cannot be doubted that the Secretary will adopt this suggestion of the Superintendent, and that Congress, recovered from the discreditable delusion which led to the suppression of the returns alluded to, will authorize their publication in an appropriate form.

Mr. Dr. Bow likewise suggests the establishment of stastical bureaus by the State Governments and their encouragement by Congress, so far as to facilitate their connexion with foreign Governments.

The Superintendent has in course of preparation comparisons between the returns now published and those of where abundant. former censuses, which, together with other matter authorized by law, will form a supplementary report, which will be ready during the coming session.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

BROWNSVILLE, (TEXAS,) SEPT. 29, 1853. No doubt you have been painfully anxious as to the fate of us poor devils down here on the Rio Grande, menaced, you of the North will have us, by the bloody Mexicans; but let me assure you that we ourselves are not scared at all, and for the very best reason in the world, that there is no danger. The Mexicans are quiet as lambs; indeed they are much more frightened than ever we were represented to be. The arrival of a few fresh companies of our troops and a lot of big guns has astonished them not a little, and the general belief is that they are to be annexed. The two hundred and fifty Mexican troops that been made, at a moment when the strongest anticipations have been in Matamoros for the last year or two are still there, and no signs of reinforcement are visible. The there, and no signs of reinforcement are visible. The truth is, Santa Anna's exchequer is at a low ebb, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and fills his pockets for another slice of territory he will have employment enough to maintain himself without attempting to cross the Rio Grande. All his well-matured plans for augmenting his army have utterly failed. His popularity is on the wane, and helfore six months. and before six months, or a year at the furthest, has passed, you will see him shot or an exile. But, whatever nternal changes may take place in Mexico, the same feel ing of hostility towards us will still exist amongst the mass. Along this frontier, and particularly in Tamaulipas, however, I think this unfriendly feeling is on the decline. It has a powerful counteracting force in their self

The wealthy and more influential portion of the inhabitants see and feel that if they were under our Govern-ment there would be greater security to life and proper-ty, that new life would be infused in their Rip Van Winkle country; and if the country between the Sierra Nevada of our troops would hold it without the fear of a pronunciamiento within its whole extent; but we do not want it, and long may it be before our eagle drives his Mexican brother from his prickly-pear perch!

The troops put in motion by the Secretary of War are rapidly taking up their position along the Rio Grande. By last accounts nineteen companies of infantry had pitched their tents in the vicinity of San Antonio, on some from the northern frontier of Texas to various points on this river. The 8th infantry is to garrison in Ringgold Barracks, opposite Camargo, the 5th is to garrison Loredo, and the let Eagle Pass. One company of the 4th artillery is also at Ringgold Barracks, one company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther company of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and norther the first and the second the remainder that if armed Russian vessels approached to near the Turkish batteries they should be fired into. To this message Gortschakoff returned for answer than it the Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fire. Accordingly, on the 23d ultimo, a Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fire. pany of the 3d artillery at Loredo, and another company f the same regiment at Eagle Pass. The garrison of Fort Brown is composed of three companies of the 4th artillery and two companies of the 7th infantry. Ordering additional troops to this frontier is an excel-

lent move, but to throw up regular fortifications and to have the Rio Grande bristling with cannon is running the thing into the ground. Before we had crossed swords with the Mexicans, and when they thought themselves our superiors, this thing was not done; and now, after we have driven them from every battle-field, no matter with what odds they came upon it, to shut ourselves up in mud forts looks very much as if we had changed places. Not an officer in Texas approves of this burrowing sys-tem. It originated in Washington, and to them be the

The monotony of this good town has been most agreea bly broken in upon by General Persifer F. Smith, the Commanding General of this line, who arrived at Fort Brown a short time since from Corpus Christi. Visits of etiquette, salutes, &c. have been exchanged between the officers of the two sides of the river, and amongst them the best feelings of harmony exist. Gen. SMITH, in return for civilities received in Matamoros, gave an elegant entertainment in Fort Brown, at which Colone Cauz, the commanding officer of Matamoros, with be-tween twenty and thirty of his officers, made his appearance. Toasts, speeches, and champagne were the order of the day. Officers who in days gone by had met at was to expire on the 24th ultimo; but, although the re-Monterey, Buena Vista, and in the Valley of Mexico, ply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Ottoman summons had where balls were flying thick and fast, now met face t face, where corks were the most deadly missiles. To judge from appearances the latter meeting was much more agreeable than the former. I have exhausted my sheet, and must therefore close.

CHEROKEE NATION -- MESSAGE OF THE PRINCI PAL CHIEF TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Fayetteville Independent brings us the annual mes sage of John Ross, the principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to the National Council. It is a concise, well written paper, and would serve as a model to a good many of our officials. He says that the year which has elapsed has been one of manifold blessings; the seasons have been propitious to the tillers of the soil; and the footsteps of pestilence and famine have been far removed from their borders. He alludes in appropriate terms to the demise of RICHARD TAYLOR, Assistant Principal Chief, Capt. John Bence, of the Sequoyah District. He alludes to the murder of Andrew Adale and his son Geo. W. stream, that is to say from the point of confluence of the to the murder of ANDREW ADAIR and his son GEO. W. ADAIR, and gives a history of the circumstances connected with it, and then urges further legislation for the suppression of mobs and unlawful assemblages. He says that the engagement occurred." that the late delegation to Washington failed in their mission to sell to the Government the "Neutral Land." so called; and he protests against a claim set up on behalf of the Cherokees who remain in North Carolina to a certain interest in the proceeds of said land in case it should be re-purchased by the United States. This failure leaves the finances of the Nation in an embarrassed condition One paragraph is of importance enough to be quoted

entire: "You will have learned through the public prints that there was a bill before Congress to establish a new territory to be called the Territory of Nebraska; and al hough that bill failed to become a law, yet the recollec tion of the events which led to our removal from the east of the Mississippi river to this country, and of the fact that the boundaries indicated for the proposed Territory of Nebraska would if established encroach on the ands of the Cherokees, may well awaken in our minds serious apprehensions as to our future quiet and securi-ty. But holding as we do the repeated assurances of the Sovernment and the stipulations of solemn treaties tha the lands of the Cherokees shall never be embraced with in the limits of any State or Territory without their consent, it cannot be supposed that any such encroach ment on our rights would be deliberately and intention ally made by the Government. I would suggest, how ever, the propriety of entering a solemn protest agains such an extension of boundaries of any State or Territory as would in any degree contravene the rights guarantied to the Cherokee Nation by the Government of the

Mr. Ross proposes the establishment of a permanen agent at Washington; speaks of the temperance reformation as having progressed to a gratifying extent; and in this connexion refers to the extraordinary jurisdiction 'assumed by the United States District Court held at Van Buren, Arkansas, for arraigning Indians charged with giving or selling intoxicating liquors to other Indians within the Indian country. The jurisdiction thus set up is not only of recent finding, but it strikes directly at the root of the vital privilege of self-government. The right to regulate trade and intercourse among the Indian tribes is vastly different from that of regulating the intercourse of a tribe within itself. The latter right we have yielded by no treaty, and there should be some means adopted to test the cause and relieve our citizens from the annoying vexations to which they are subjected by being seized by the United States marshal, taken from their homes, exposed to the inquisitions of a grand jury and to a trial before the United character." Education is meeting with increased favor among the people .- St. Louis Republican.

SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Texas State Gazette of the 1st instant, published Gen. Thos. J. Rusk and party from their tour of exploration of the most favorable route for a railroad between | be the means of setting the continent in a blaze. the Sabine River, in the east of Texas, and El Paso, in the extreme northwest. They had been out two months. its head and across into the valley of the Brazos, striking has been accepted by Russia." the Brazos at Fort Belknap. Passing up the Clear Fork of the Brazos by Phantom Hill to its head they crossed to capability. As to that portion traversed by Gen. Rusk, it is spoken of in terms almost rapturous for fertility, Wood and water of the best qualities are said to be every

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We gather from the New York papers the following European intelligence, brought by steamer Baltie :

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The news from the seat of war indicates the probability f a pitched battle between the Turks and the Russians on the left bank of the Danube, the Turks having crossed the river from Widdin, between twenty and thirty thousand strong, and taken position at Kalafat, on the western border of Wallachia, whither the Russians were conbeen made, at a moment when the strongest anticipations

Nevertheless, on the entreaties of the representatives of the Four Powers, the Ottoman Government had issued orthe two Powers. summons of Omar Pacha was considered as a ders for the postponement of hostilities to the first of No-vember, provided they had not already commenced, in which case the order was to be considered void.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 21 .- The Porte, having heard of a new project of compromise being negotiated, has suspended the commencement of hostilities for the

VIENNA, SUNDAY, 30th .- Yesterday the new project arrived here from London, and was sent to Constantino ple. It consists of the Vienna note, deprived of the ob-ectionable passages, which, remodelled, render the Turkish modifications superfluous, and, being agreeable to the Olmutz concessions, will satisfy Russia. The present armistice has been obtained in connexion therewith. Tur-

that if the Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fire. Accordingly, on the 23d ultimo, a Russian flotilla, consisting of two armed steamers, towing eight gun-boats, attempted to ascend the river from the Sulina basin to a higher point of the river, the declaration of war by Turkey and the avowed intention of Omar Packles. were summoned to stop, but, not heeding the summons, were promptly fired into, and as promptly returned the compliment. As before mentioned, some ten or fifteen of the Russians were killed, and fifty more put hors de combat. The Turkish loss is not stated, but was probably few or none, although a stray shell set fire to the fort. The steamers crowded on steam, and, badly damaged, managed to make their way up the river beyond the range of the Turkish missiles. Isaktchi is midway between the point of confluence of the Pruth and Danube and that part where the latter river divides into the branches that enclosed the neutral territory.

An account says that the flotilla when fired into was

from Ismael, and was attempting to place itself in com-munication with Ibraila, a port in Wallachia, situate on the left bank of the river. The London Times of the 1st of November says:

The intelligence of the armistice between the Turkish and Russian forces has been substantially confirmed, and the event appears to be precisely of the character which we yesterday delineated. The interval assigned by Omar Pacha for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities was to expire on the 24th ultimo; but, although the rebeen considered at Constantinople as equivalent to a re-fusal, the Porte had consented, at the request of the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, to prolong the term of pre-liminary peace until this day, the 1st of November. We have reason to believe, as we before stated, that this movement of the European representatives was not made without well-grounded expectations of a beneficial result, and as the assent of the Porte to the proposition bespeaks in itself a desire to avoid extremities, we have good ground for confidence that this last effort in the cause of peace will prove successful. These steps, however, were taken before the collision between the contending armies had occurred, and it is not impossible that so untoward an affair may exercise its influence on the course of events. Nevertheless, we continue to be of opinion that such a result is unlikely; for the encounter, it is plain, was no premeditated signal of hostilities, and, in so far as it produced any effect, it appears to have been unfavorable to that party which is least likely to be exasperated by the circumstance. The scene of the affray was not exactly the scene of the expected war. The hostile armies of the Russians and the Turks are stationed in the proritory, the opposite bank being formed by the northernmost angle of Bulgaria. It was at this part of the river

RUMORED PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE. The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st November contains the following despatch, to which that paper does

not attach much credit: "VIENNA, MONDAY .-- A private despatch from Temes war states that 26,000 Turks have crossed the Danube, and occupied Kalafat. From Orsova another despatch says that 52,000 men have crossed, and that hostilities ave commenced. This news is believed in, although not authenticated.

In the second edition of the Chronicle there is another lespatch from its Vienna correspondent, of a more positive character, in these words:

"VIENNA, MONDAY.—The following is authentic: thirty thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, under the

ing article, says: "There is no reason to doubt that, on the 27th October, three thousand Turkish infantry and two thousand four hundred cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was dispatched.

ficient against the crowd, a thousand strong. This encouraged the rioters to act pretty much as they pleased, and their pleasure was to pillage the stores and to set fire to the dwellings of their employers.

The Royal Hotel was first weeked and set on fire, and the drinks found at the bar and is the cellars were distributed among the crowd. Next, the mob rushed along article artificial among the crowd.

"The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. For the moment there is an end to notes and diplomatic conferences. Omar Pacha's movement appears (of the firm of Taylor & Brothers, cotton spinners) was the extremity of rashness, but he is probably forced to move in order to preserve the authority of his relation to move in order to preserve the authority of his relation to the troops. After the ferocity of the hostile nations has been satisfied by the sanguinary offering of a useless and larm, they proceeded to the house and factory of Mr. objectless battle, it may perhaps be possible to reassert the claims of justice and humanity. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it cannot alter the duty of the Western Powers in this emergency.

"Whether Omar Pacha be successful or whether he be driven back, we are equally bound to maintain the rights and piled on it pictures, curtains, books, and the rem of Turkey. Let the war go as it will, England and France can never permit Russia to reap the fruits of her and sofas, and beat the heaviest furniture to pieces. duplicity and violence. It will not discharge France and Having thus slaked their ferocity, they proceeded to satourselves from the duty of preventing these fine countries isty their hunger by plundering the provision stores, and from falling under the heavy yoke and grasping ambition were laboring heartily in this vocation when one hundred of the Czar. Victors or vanquished, the Turks have still States Court for alleged offences of the most trivial the same right and claim on the Western Powers;" and and five arrests (boys) were made by the vigilant conwe do not doubt, continues the Times, "that the same stables. Sunday also passed without disturbance. On language will be held by them whether the first operation Monday night an attack was made on the saw-mills atof the war shall terminate in victory or defeat to our allies. "We sincerely trust that the efforts which will no doubt be employed to light from this conflagration the and the attack was to take vengeance on them as interat Austin, gives an account of the return to that city of flame of civil discord throughout Europe may fail of success, and that diplomacy may extinguish the fire before it

"The Times has a despatch dated at Constantinople, October 22d, which says: "The Austrian Envoy has sub-From Dallas, on the Trinity, they travelled to the mouth mitted to the Sultan a draught of a note with the collecof the Clear Fork of the Trinity, thence up that stream to tive guaranty of the Four Powers. It is stated this note

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY GUNPOWDER .- A serious Oak Creek, a tributary to the Colorado. At Oak Creek her voyage from London to Melbourne, has been reported they met a party who had explored the remainder of the by the Argo. When within a few miles of her destinaroute to El Paso, giving a highly favorable account of its be on fire, and, having as many as four hundred barrels of gunpowder stowed away in her hold, the crew, as may be imagined, were seized with considerable alarm, and beauty, and general adaptation to railroad purposes. at once took to the boats and succeeded in getting beyond the reach of danger when the explosion took place, shivering the ship into atoms.

A complimentary dinner to Gen. Rusk by the citizens of the county in which Austin was situated was tendered him, and accepted for Saturday, the 5th instant.

Fortunately, a ship was attracted to the spot by the intense light of the explosion and picked up the crew in the boats, who were landed at Melbourne a few days afterward.

Mr. SOULE AT MADRID.

On the evening of the 22d ultimo Mr. Soule, Minister of the U. States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the QUEEN. The QUEEN was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the President's letter, accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as

follows, in the English language: Madam: In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurance to your royal person and to the people confided to your direction and solicitude.

The respectable Chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relations of his Government with that of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and de-velope every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the

the two Powers.

I offer, Madam, to your Majesty my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous!

To this address the Queen replied as follows : Mr. Minister: I have heard with satisfaction the

assurances you have given to me relative to the friend-ly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain as well as the United States have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excelency will find the best dispositions and in my Government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object.

CHINA-FIGHTING AT AMOY. From a letter dated at Shanghai, the 27th August, we learn that "Shanghai and the country around are now in a state of rebellion; when it will become open and general we know not. Since the arrival at Pekin of Pacha to cross the Danube having rendered their presence necessary to support the main body of the Russians. On coming abreast of the Turkish battery they Taiping Wong's troops news has not reached us, but

The news from Amov is brought up to the 1st instant. The long threatened attack by the Imperialists commenced on the 25th ultimo, but the patriots were still in possession of the town at the latest date.

On the 29th, early in the morning, the Imperialists effected a coup de main, capturing, it is said, a body of four hundred of the patriots, the best part of whom were beheaded instanter. Having frightened the main body of their opponents into a retreat on the town, the Imperialists then betook themselves to the business of destroying the villages where the enemy had resided, killing every man and male child to be found, with other sanguinary and brutal deeds. Later in the day the patriots captured thirty-three of the Imperialists, who speedily met the same fate which had been meted to the patriots—their heads being exposed as trophies in the streets of the city. Although said to have been defeated early in the day, towards evening the patriot troops were seen entering the city, many of them laden with what had been left in the destroyed villages.

On the 30th the Imperialist fleet weighed early, and proceeded towards the eastern suburbs, which they in-effectually attempted to destrey.

On the 31st of August the armies arrayed themselves against each other about two miles from the town; in the

evening the Imperialists marched off to their " Chobham," the rebels to their "tower." The Imperialist navy effected on this day a good deal of damage among the northern and western suburbs. On the 1st instant all was-quiet, the Imperialists remaining in camp.

Hong Kong, September 9 .- The mail which was to eave on the 7th has been postponed until this day, so as to enable the public to reply to advices by the Formosa, which brought the English mail of 25th July.

That all engrossing subject, the rebellion, keeps us in state of auxiety and uncertainty. Mail after mail has been expected to convey to Europe certain intelligence of the fall of Pekin and the dethronement of the reigning dynasty, or the annihilation of the insurgents by the Northern Tartar forces.

The outgoing mail will not remove this perplexity; for, JOHN F. Boor, a member of the Executive Council, and vinces of Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, with the into the hands of the insurgents, and although the report is widely believed, yet no one is in a position to say with eventuation must result.

The Pekin Gazette is filled with accounts of victorie gained over the insurgents, but these official statements are not believed.

A letter from Dr. PARKER, the Secretary of the American Legation at Canton, states that they had intelligence of the flight of the Emperor of China to Tartary, and that the insurgent troops were withn six days' march of Pekin.

FEARFUL RIOT AT WIGAN.

The discontent prevailing among the colliers and operatives at present on the strike in Lancashire has broken out in desperate riots at Wigan. On the evening of Friday, 28th, a meeting of the representatives of the employers was held at the Royal Hotel, Wigan, when it was resolved that the operatives should have the offer to reorders of Omar Pacha, passed the Danube at Kalafat on turn to their work within a fortnight at the former scale the 27th instant. A great number more were in the act of wages; and, if this were not acceded to, the mines of passing. An encounter with the Russians was expected on the 28th."

would be closed permanently, until the men would be starved into submission. On this becoming known to the BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 2.—The Times, in a leading article, says: "There is no reason to doubt that, on

> the various streets, extinguishing the lamps and smashing the windows in which were lights. The police station, besieged front and rear, and left such a wreck that next day the doors and windows had to be boarled up. At this Johnson, cotton spinner, which they speedily gutted. Mr. Johnson and his family fortunately escaped by the rear while the ruffians were entering the house from the street. Furniture to the value of £500 was torn to pieces in a few minutes; the rioters, having taken the fire from the grates, built it on the drawing-room floor, nants of pianos and of organs they had smashed. mirrors they threw out of windows, cut up all the chairs and fifty soldiers marched into the place, and the valiant rioters dispersed like mist. On Saturday all was quiet, tached to the colliery of the Earl of Balcarras. One hundred and fifty colliers, who had been brought from Wales to supply the place of the turn-outs, were lodged within, lopers. These men fired upon the attacking crowd, and killed one, who was carried off by his comrades. A message was dispatched to Wigan for the soldiers, but ere they arrived the mob had dispersed. Further difficulties were apprehended, and dragoons had been sent for from

Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST .- Letters by the overland mail convey intelligence of the lamentable wreck of a British ship, supposed to be the Lady Evelyn, and a fearful sacrifice of life. She was a fine vessel, command ed by Capt. McLellan, and was the property of Messrs. Herring, of Liverpool. On her last voyage from England she was bound to Port Phillip, and on her arrival there she was taken up for a run to Calcutta and China. She was then chartered for the conveyance of two hundred and fifty Chinese emigrants to San Francisco, and departed in every apparent safety with her living freight. The catastrophe is reported to have occurred on the night of the 29th of July on one of the cluster of islands known as Typongson, in the Eastern or China Seas, situate some fourteen miles west of Leo Choo. She quickly went to pieces, and we regret to add that out of two hundred and ninety souls who were on board, including the crew, only six European sailors and twenty Chinamen were saved. The advices furnish no further intelligence.